

WANT REVENGE.

Silver Senators Can't Forget
Last Fall's Defeat.

Are Forming a Little Party of
Their Own

TO FIGHT WILSON BILL

This May Make Them Masters
of Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—An odd feature of the tariff situation in the senate, to which the great battle is now transferred, is the manifest determination of the silver Republicans of the west to help those of their Democratic friends who voted with them in the struggle over silver last fall. The Florida senators are much exercised over the cut in the tariff on fruits, and they will make a vigorous effort to amend the bill in that particular, being aided in this by the Californians. In this effort they will have the co-operation of the silver Republicans. So will the Alabama senators when they seek to change the iron or schedules, in which the people of their state are so much interested.

The two Alabama senators were among the staunch friends of silver last fall, and this is to be their reward. It is not likely the silver Republicans will help the West Virginia senators to restore the duty on coal. Both of the West Virginia senators voted last fall to repeal the purchases clause of the Sherman law, and the silver men are said to be glad of a chance to show that they remember their enemies as well as their friends.

A Good Political Measure.

Today it is the determination of the silver Republicans, or at least some of them, to do everything they can to make their power felt on the tariff. They are able to do this without deserting the Republican party, for that party in the senate has no definite policy unless it be the negative one of simple opposition to the Democratic tariff bill. If the silver Republicans can't carry all with their party friends, it will be only so to the wisdom of helping the Democrats amend their own bill.

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Mr. Hatch made an argument against the president's power to confer on Mr. Blount diplomatic authority without nominating him for confirmation by the senate in the regular way.

Mr. Everett of Mass., also member of the foreign affairs committee, in common with other Democrats, took the position that the Hawaiian resolution was accomplished through the sympathy of Mr. Stevens and the humiliation produced by the landing of the American troops.

Mr. Ladd (Rapa, California), who followed, contended that leadership would have no place in the determination of a question where partisanship alone should reign.

Amendments to the Constitution.

The attitude of the silver men is about the most interesting thing in the situation. By setting themselves up as a little party of their own, as a vanguard, that stands for a single interest, they become very nearly masters of the situation. The Democratic majority in the senate is so slender that the silver men are able at times to hold the balance of power, and though it is not their plan to cut loose entirely from the Repub-

blicans, they are inclined just enough to ward independence to make their position enviable and powerful. They are sure to have a good deal to say about the new tariff law. By stamping out in the open between the two parties they will be able to turn the tide of battle first one way and then another. Whenever a combination can be formed that promises strength to silver in the future it is nearly safe to say that they will be found ready to combine.

By the same token that they will help Florida and California on fruits they will demand to help Louisiana on sugar. Enactment of the tariff law as it now stands, without either tariff or bounty on sugar, will be a very hard blow at the sugar planters of Louisiana. It will be the first time in about half a century that their interests have not had the advantage of one or the other form of protection. Opinions differ as to whether the sugar interests of Louisiana will be wiped out by the effects of the new law, but there can be no doubt that they really will be to undermine the popularity and perhaps bring on the political ruin of the editors from that state. This will be more strikingly the case if it appears, as it probably will appear, that for their opposition to silver last fall the Louisiana senators might have had the co-operation of the silver men in their efforts to restore either the bounty or the tax.

A Disturbing Element.

By throwing their favors to sections of the country which stand with them and casting votes at the other follows the silver men expect, as a lot of bread to floating on the political waters, to return after many days. They hope to build up a silver party by means of giving power to the arms of their friends and striking at their enemies that some day will give them a signal victory over the adherents of the gold standard.

The silver men are human enough to take a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction out of the fact that a great deal of the purchase class of the Sherman law did not bring on the silver and iron interests prosperity, which was promised by some of the more sanguine advocates of the repeal. While it is doubtful that the country has gained by the repeal, its wanted equilibrium and confidence has generally returned in business circles, the silver men contend that would have happened under a tax act. If not faster, with the silver taxmen continued, they were before. Themselves men also point to the bad condition of the treasury as evidence that the repeal of the Sherman law did not bring the relief to that much harried institution that was held forth in the principles of President Cleveland and his supporters.

It is not denied among the Democratic leaders of the senate that there is a great deal of anxiety as to the position assumed by the silver Republicans. These Democrats who want the Wilson bill put through with but few amendments are fearful that combinations will be formed to give the bill a thorough overhauling. They fear that by the time local interests and state influences have finished with the measure its fathers will not be able to recognize it. They have not forgotten that it was a tacit understanding between the silver Republicans and the southern Democrats that defeated the force bill during the term of President Harrison. It becomes plainer and plainer as the days go by that the silver party in the senate, small as it is, promises to be a disturbing element for years to come and to be a potent factor in the upsetting of many legislative and political calculations.

122 and 124 West 8th, Peerless Steam Laundry.

LATEST.

5 O'CLOCK.

WON'T END TODAY.

The Debate on the Hawaiian Resolution Continues Through the Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Culberson, of Texas, the ex-chairman of the judiciary committee, spoke in the house today on the McCrory-Hawaiian resolution and was listened to with great attention. When Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, he said, an extraordinary condition of affairs with reference to Hawaii existed. A treaty of annexation had been negotiated and sent to the senate. The transaction was incomplete. The treaty was based upon the report of Secretary Seward. It was Mr. Cleveland's right and duty to investigate that report already given up. All the considerations of national honor demanded that he exercise that right and discharge his duty.

The main question before the house was whether the confidence furnished demands the faith of the report.

If it were false and the fact could be made to appear that the resolution was accom-

plished by the lawlessness of our minister, than the negotiation of that treaty was an inexcusable blunder, and Mr. Stevens' action was a crime against the United States.

All the evidence, he went on, showed that Senator Foster's report was erroneous and unreliable, that Mr. Stevens was a revolutionist and a conspirator and that the landing of troops to protect American life and property was a mere pretense and excuse to make possible the success of the projected usurpation.

Mr. Storer made an argument against the president's power to confer on Mr. Blount diplomatic authority without nominating him for confirmation by the senate in the regular way.

Mr. Everett of Mass., also member of the foreign affairs committee, in common with other Democrats, took the position that the Hawaiian resolution was accomplished through the sympathy of Mr. Stevens and the humiliation produced by the landing of the American troops.

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GRATEFUL TO BENHAM.

GLOOMY FOR ENGLAND.

The Balance of Trade Against Her and Times Will Be Harder.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The publication of government board of trade returns for 1893 has produced a profound impression throughout the country, and has deepened the gloom caused by the present commercial depression.

The total imports last year were 405,069,000 pounds, as compared with 422,703,882 in 1892, and 426,882 in 1891.

The value of re-exports of foreign and colonial products declined last year by nearly six million pounds, as compared with 1892. Hence the country not merely imported this for its own consumption, but lost the handling of a large amount as brokers and the usual profit thereon.

The value of British exports in 1893 was £318,496,340 as compared with £327,003,003 in 1892 and £347,850,150 in 1891.

The apparent balance against the country was £125,627,852 in 1893, as against £126,409,521 in 1891.

One of the leaders of the social Democratic federation declared today the present conditions would materially advance the cause of radicalism and republicanism in Great Britain.

ANTI-OPTION BILL.

A Possibility That Senate Will Pass Measure Making Option Dealing a Crime.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—There is a possibility that the senate will pass the George anti-option bill which was introduced only a short time ago and seeks to prevent dealings in options and futures by making it a crime instead of taxing them out of existence, as provided for in the Washburn bill of the last congress.

Several senators have announced that they are willing to give the George plan a trial, even if they prefer the other.

The principal objection made to the George bill is that the dealers will either evade it, or it will be declared unconstitutional.

It is expected that Mr. Hatch will have a fight on his hands to secure the reference of his bill to the committee on agriculture, of which he is chairman, instead of the ways and means committee, where his opponents will try to send it.

UNION PACIFIC BEATEN.

Its Application to Have Petitions Against It Dismissed was Denied.

DENVER, Feb. 6.—The Union Pacific cases came up for hearing before Judges Riner and Hallett in the United States court today.

The application of the Union Pacific made yesterday to have the petitions of the Gulf system regarding the Julesburg cut-off and to compel the Union Pacific to pay the interest on the Colorado Central bonds dismissed, was denied, and the argument on the original application for a reduction of the wages of the employees began.

AN EMERGENCY FUND

Placed at the Disposal of the President.

TO FIGHT CHOLERA.

It May Reach This Country Next Summer.

Appropriation Bill Provides for Keeping it Out.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Wheat was weak to-day on larger Baltic shipments, lower callies, very large northwest receipts and the mild weather. Cable advice from Paris also said that winter wheat there is in excellent condition. May opened 7c lower at 63c, advanced 3c to 64c and reacted 1c to 63c. Receipts today, 1,575 bushels; shipments, 847 bushels; estimated receipts for tomorrow, 7c cars.

Corn was easy in sympathy with wheat. May opened unchanged at 37c and declined 1c to 37c. Receipts today, 398,080 bushels; shipments, 40,665 bushels; estimated receipts for tomorrow, 37c cars.

Oats steady, May 20c. Receipts to-day, 257,410 bushels; shipments, 58,844 bushels; estimated receipts for tomorrow, 20c cars.

Provisions were lower on a decline in the prices for live hogs at the yards. May pork opened 5 cents lower at \$12.71, declined to \$12.70 and reacted to \$12.70.

May lard \$7.83.

Chicago February wheat opened 50c, high 50c, low 48c, closed 48c, closed yesterday 48c. May opened 63c, high 63c, low 60c, closed 62c, closed yesterday 62c. July opened 64c, high 64c, low 60c, closed 62c, closed yesterday 62c. February corn opened 34c, high 34c, low 34c, closed 34c, closed yesterday 34c. May opened 37c, high 37c, low 35c, closed 35c, closed yesterday 35c.

Chicago Market wheat opened 50c, high 50c, low 48c, closed 48c, closed yesterday 48c. May opened 63c, high 63c, low 60c, closed 62c, closed yesterday 62c. February corn opened 34c, high 34c, low 34c, closed 34c, closed yesterday 34c. May opened 37c, high 37c, low 35c, closed 35c, closed yesterday 35c.

February oats opened 37c, high 37c, low 35c, closed 35c, closed yesterday 35c.

February hams—Receipts, 15,000. Market slow to 10 cents lower. Packers and mixed, \$5.10 to \$5.25; prime and butchers, weights, \$5.25 to a few at \$5.30; prime right, \$5.10 to \$5.20.

Hogs and Lambs—Receipts, 11,000. Market steady. Top sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.60; top lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Kansas City, Feb. 6.—WHEAT—No. 2 red 61c; No. 2 hard, 57½c.

CORN—No. 2 white 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 30c.

OATS—No. 2, 28c.

RYES—No. 2, 47c.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,800. Shipments, 4,000. Good cattle were steady; others were to 10 cents lower. Texas steers, \$2.65 to \$3.10; shipping steers, \$3.75 to \$5.15; Texas and native cows, \$1.40 to \$2.50; butcher stock, \$2.60 to \$3.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,200. Shipments, 5,000. Market weak to 10 cents lower. Bulk \$1.95 to \$2.00; heavy, packing and mixed, \$2.10 to \$2.25; light, packers and pigs, \$2.10 to \$2.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 11,000. Market steady. Top sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.60; top lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Sheep Market slow and weak.

New York Stock Market.

American Sugar Reff'd, 75%; Atchison, 11%; C. & B. & Q., 75%; Erie, 13%; L. & N., 45%; Missouri Pacific, 22%; Read-
ing, 20%; New England, 15%; Rock Island, 6%; St. Paul, 38%; Union Pacific, 18%; Western Union, 84%; Chicago Gas, 63.

PREVENTS CORRUPTION.

Better to Allow a Deficiency in Courts Than to Vote Full Sum.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A deficiency appropriation of \$400,000 for the expenses of United States courts, which has been asked by the attorney general, is being considered by the house appro-
priations committee, and will probably be granted. It is not customary to appropriate in the sundry civil bill the full sum estimated as necessary for the United States courts, because it is impossible to estimate in advance the witness fees and other expenses for the year.

George Buckner, who was with "Buck" Sawyer on his big disorderly drunk in Redmondville Sunday, was fined \$50. He will appeal the case.

James Johnson, who used a razor with deadly effect on Mr. Crumrine, on Soldier creek, was fined \$5 for carrying concealed weapons. He tried to prove that a razor wasn't a deadly weapon, but the court held that it was.

A German woman who couldn't talk much English, appeared in court and wanted a warrant sworn out for the arrest of L. Kantowitz, who she claimed swore at her. Tears were in her eyes. The desired warrant was issued.

Deputy Street Commissioner Eastman turned \$40 over to the city last month for dirt sold.

\$200 to \$800 to loan. Benedict & Co.

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